

# 6 ADALAH

Buletin Hukum & Keadilan

## Implementation of Community of Common Destiny Policy through One Belt One Road Strategy as China's Defense Effort

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### Abstract:

China is one of the countries that adheres to communist ideology just like the Soviet Union during the Cold War. The failure of the Soviet Union became a lesson for China to re-organise its national defence policies and strategies. This research aims to find out China's strategy for maintaining its country's sovereignty so that it does not experience political degradation like the Soviet Union through the Community of Common Destiny policy. This research applies qualitative research methods with literature study data analysis techniques. The Chinese foreign policy approach analyses China's strategy for maintaining its sovereignty. The results show that one of China's strategies to maintain its sovereignty is by implementing the Community of Common Destiny policy, which is manifested through the One Belt and One Road concept, which is a policy to carry out state development with other developing countries in the face of capitalist economic globalisation through defense lines on land and sea (maritime).

**Keywords:** China's Defence Strategy; National Defence; Community of Common Destiny; One Belt One Road Policy

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## A. PROLOG

The end of the Second World War, won by the Alliance bloc, gave rise to two great powers with different ideologies, the United States and the Soviet Union. Both countries sought to expand the influence of their respective ideologies, thus entering the cold war era. China's relationship with the Soviet Union was inseparable from the events of the Cold War, which consisted of two blocks, namely the Eastern Bloc and the Western Bloc. The Western Bloc, under the liberal ideology of the United States, spread its ideology through economic aid and trade with the issue of human rights. While the Eastern Bloc was under the influence of communist ideology, the Soviet Union spread its ideology by providing weapons and the issue of defending the liberation struggle against imperialism and colonialism.<sup>1</sup> In addition, the Soviet Union, as the largest member of the Eastern Bloc, managed to influence the People's Republic of China concerning the communist ideology of the Soviet Union.

The victory of the Alliance bloc in World War II made communist and liberal ideologies the two significant ideologies that dominated and influenced other countries to follow their respective ideologies. For 69 years, the Soviet Union was a hegemon state under communist ideology and underwent government reconstruction in 1991 under the

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<sup>1</sup> Edwin Ariwanto, "Hubungan Perdagangan & Ekonomi Negara Blok Timur Pasca Keruntuhan Uni Soviet," *Journal of History Education and Historiography* 1, no. 2 (2017): 43-50, <https://journal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/jhi/article/view/11241>.

leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev. Gorbachev wanted the Soviet Union to minimize the single rule of the communist party and pave the way for multi-party democracy, citing the changing political and ideological situation in the European region. Gorbachev's policies became known as perestroika and glasnost.<sup>2</sup> In addition, the reconstruction of the Soviet Union was also due to several aspects, such as: the disillusionment of the people of the Soviet Union with the privileges of the communist party and Lenin's policy change of a socialist-communist state that changed Karl Marx's pure communist ideology.<sup>3</sup>

National defense is an effort used to create a safe and stable state. State defense is carried out to maintain the integrity of the state and territory and maintain the security of the entire nation from all threats. Law number 3 of 2022 defines state defense as all efforts made to defend the state's sovereignty and territorial integrity and create a sense of security for the entire nation from all threats and disturbances. National defense is divided into two, military defense and non-military defense.<sup>4</sup> Non-military defence is a defence that is carried out non-physically without the use of weapons but

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<sup>2</sup> Andreas Wenger & Doron Zimmermann, "International Relations From The Cold War To The Globalized World", 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, Vinod Vasistha: Viva Books Private Limited, New Delhi, 2006, p. 203-206.

<sup>3</sup> Muhammad Erza Pradana, "Politik Luar Negeri Tiongkok Sejak Tahun 1978: Transisi, Rebalancing Dan Aktivisme," *Hasanuddin Journal of International Affairs* 2, no. 1 (2022): 2775–3336.

<sup>4</sup> M.AP. Dwi Cahyo Susilo, S.H., "Pertahanan Negara Dan Kebijakan Kerja Sama Internasional Bidang Pertahanan" (2002), [https://jdih.kemhan.go.id/wp-content/themes/jdih/file/produk\\_satker/kajian\\_hukum/kajian\\_\\_file\\_20210113071820\\_Dwi\\_Cahyo\\_Susilo\\_Pertahanan\\_Negara.pdf](https://jdih.kemhan.go.id/wp-content/themes/jdih/file/produk_satker/kajian_hukum/kajian__file_20210113071820_Dwi_Cahyo_Susilo_Pertahanan_Negara.pdf).

strengthening in the political, economic, ideological, sociocultural and technological fields. It is strengthened or developed through profession, expertise and knowledge as well as intelligence in order to achieve the welfare of society.<sup>5</sup>

Apart from the Soviet Union, China was a member of the alliance bloc that adhered to communist ideology. The collapse of the ideology of communism in the Soviet Union had no impact on China, as a country that learnt communism from the Soviet Union. Until now, China still has various policies based on communist ideology, especially in terms of the economy to rival the hegemonic power of the United States. It is interesting to study what policies were implemented by China behind its glory so that it did not inherit the collapse of the Soviet Union. One of the policies implemented by China in maintaining the sovereignty of its country is the Community of Common Destiny. How is China's effort in implementing the Community of Common Destiny policy, as a strategy to defend its state sovereignty? This is the basis for analyzing the One Belt One Road policy as a manifestation of China's Community of Common Destiny policy, as a state defense strategy.

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<sup>5</sup> Muhammad Izzul Islamy and Anwar Alaydrus, "Strategi Pemerintah Pusat Dalam Pemerintah Nonmiliter Di Daerah," *eJournal Ilmu Pemerintahan* 7, no. 2 (2019): 573–584, [https://ejournal.ip.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/01\\_format\\_artikel\\_ejournal\\_mulai\\_hlm\\_ganjil\\_\(04-18-19-09-37-25\).pdf](https://ejournal.ip.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/01_format_artikel_ejournal_mulai_hlm_ganjil_(04-18-19-09-37-25).pdf).



This research is a type of qualitative research that analyses the phenomenon of China's defense policy, with a foreign policy approach as an analytical concept in understanding the Community of Common Destiny policy implemented by the Chinese government through the One Belt One Road strategy. This research applies an analytical descriptive research method, which seeks to find and describe narratively the implementation of the Community of Common Destiny policy implemented by the Chinese government through the One Belt One Road strategy as China's defense effort to respond to capitalist economic dominance.<sup>6</sup> Library research data analysis techniques are used to understand and study theories from various libraries related to the research, either from books, journals or trusted websites.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Wahyudin, "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Studi Pustaka Dan Studi Lapangan," *Pre-Print Digital Library UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung* 6, no. 1 (2017): 1–6, <https://doi.org/https://journal.actual-insight.com/index.php/antropocene/article/view/423/1632>.

<sup>7</sup> Wahyudin.

Research on the collapse of the Soviet Union and the rise of China has been conducted by many other researchers such as; Dewa Ayu Putu Eva Wishanti with the title "The Rise of China in International Economic Cooperation in the East Asian Region".<sup>8</sup> Fathin Nisa Muthia Harahap with the title "Analysis of China's Potential to Become a Hegemon State in the East Asian Region Through the One Belt One Road Strategy".<sup>9</sup> Muhammad Fahrizal, Artha Yudilla, and Rio Sundari with the title "Implementation of China's One Belt One Road (OBOR) Policy Concept in the Framework of Infrastructure Development Cooperation in Indonesia".<sup>10</sup> Hero Utomo Kuntjoro-Jakti with the title "The Collapse of Leninism, Industrialisation, and Hegemony of the Soviet Union".<sup>11</sup> Emil Dwi Febrian, Susanto, and Sri Kusumo Habsari with the title "The Collapse of Marxism-Leninism in the Soviet Union in Ibn Khaldun's Ashabiyah Theory".<sup>12</sup> But this research will explain how China's defence strategy avoided a collapse like the Soviet Union through a foreign policy called Community

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<sup>8</sup> Dewa Ayu Putu Eva Wishanti, "Kebangkitan China Dalam Kerjasama Ekonomi Internasional Di Kawasan Asia Timur | Transformasi Global," *Jurnal Transformasi Global* 1, no. 1 (2016): 1–21, <https://transformasiglobal.ub.ac.id/index.php/trans/article/view/4>.

<sup>9</sup> Fathin Nisa Muthia Harahap, "Analisis Potensial Tiongkok Untuk Menjadi Negara Hegemon Di Kawasan Asia Timur Melalui Strategi," *Journal of International Relations* 172 (2020): 164–172, <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/jihi/article/view/26540/23466>.

<sup>10</sup> Muhammad Fahrizal, Artha Yudilla, and Rio Sundari, "Konsep Kebijakan One Belt One Road (Obor) China Dalam Kerangka Kerjasama Pembangunan Infrastruktur Di Indonesia," *Journal of Diplomacy and International Studies* (2019): 77–96, <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/jdis/index>.

<sup>11</sup> H U Kuntjoro-Jakti, "Runtuhnya Leninisme, Industrialisasi, Dan Hegemoni Uni Soviet," *Global: Jurnal Politik Internasional* 3, no. 0 (1992).

<sup>12</sup> Emil Dwi Febrian, "Runtuhnya Marxisme-Leninisme Di Uni Soviet Dalam Teori Ashabiyah Ibnu Khaldun," *Jurnal Filsafat* 31, no. 1 (2021): 74.

Common Destiny, which was implemented through cooperation with developing countries.

## **B. DISCUSSION**

### **1. Political Dynamics of the People's Republic of China**

China is one of the countries adhering to communist ideology that has experienced a downturn.<sup>13</sup> China's downturn occurred during the reign of Mao Zedong for approximately 25 years. This was due to the failure of the People's Republic of China which was echoed and chaired by Mao Zedong. The Chinese Communist Party is one of the parties that controlled China at that time, this gives the meaning that the entire government and leadership of China must be based on the party. China's downturn can be seen from the wheat that rotted in the fields due to the absence of labors who would manage it. Because all men are directed to work in factories.

Mao Zedong's failure to advance China in the economic field caused him to step down and was replaced by Deng Xiaoping, who revived the free market system. China's economy during the reign of Deng Xiaoping increased 5 times. The implementation of Chinese-style socialism that

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<sup>13</sup> Bambang Santoso, "Kebangkitan Ekonomi China Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Beberapa Negara Di Kawasan Asia," *Global Insight Journal* 02, no. 01 (2017): 227-249, <http://journal.uta45jakarta.ac.id/index.php/GIJ/article/view/1657/1146>.

applies the basic principles of Marxism is one of the beginnings of Deng Xiaoping's success in advancing China. Deng Xiaoping directed China's policies with a more open nature and for foreign interests. One of China's priority countries is the United States. In the Deng Xiaoping administration, the direction of its policies was more likely to be in the economic realm by cooperating with western countries, this was evidenced by China's joining the World Trade Organization.<sup>14</sup>

Today, China is ranked second in the world economy after the United States. Since the early 2000s, the country has experienced unusually rapid economic growth, which has turned it into a highly influential global economic power. However, this rapid growth has also brought a number of challenges, such as economic inequality, pollution, and various social problems. In this context, the Chinese government has launched two major policies, namely the Community of Common Destiny (CCD) and One Belt One Road (OBOR) in response to China's current conditions. Through these two policies, China hopes to overcome various

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<sup>14</sup> Rico Sanjaya, M Syaiful, and Iskandar Syah, "Peranan Deng Xiaoping Dalam Reformasi Cina Tahun 1978," no. 1 (1978), [http://jurnal.fkip.unila.ac.id/index.php/PES/article/view/8256/pdf\\_113](http://jurnal.fkip.unila.ac.id/index.php/PES/article/view/8256/pdf_113).



challenges and promote sustainable economic growth throughout the region.<sup>15</sup>

The Community of Common Destiny policy was introduced in 2013, which aims to improve economic efficiency, strengthen the legal system, and encourage technological innovation including to reduce economic inequality and improve social welfare. While the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) policy aims to build a vast infrastructure network across Asia, Europe and Africa. It is intended to increase trade and investment between China and other countries in the region, as well as promote economic growth and reduce inequality. One Belt One Road (OBOR) has even been incorporated into the country's constitution and is a strategic priority of the Chinese government in achieving great power status by the mid-21st century.

## **2. Community of Common Destiny Policy**

The Community of Common Destiny (CCD) policy first appeared in 2007 in a report submitted by former General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), Hu Jintao. Initially, this policy focused more on the relationship between mainland China and Taiwan. However, in 2013, the current CCP General Secretary, Xi Jinping, reintroduced the

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<sup>15</sup> James McBride, "China's Massive Belt and Road Initiative" Council on Foreign Relations (2023)

Community of Common Destiny as part of China's efforts to promote global peace and security.

Globalization has brought with it the values of liberalism, which upholds freedom in all fields, and capitalism is interpreted as a continuation of liberalism in economic terms. The principles of capitalism have done much harm to developing and socialist countries. Capitalism emphasizes freedom, forcing countries to reform their economies and politics to become more open and free by instilling the values of capitalism and democracy. Countries are required to open up to the entry of multinational companies and play an active role in the free market. Developing countries undertook economic reforms to participate in the free market and play an active role in the free market as well as economic globalization, without changing their domestic policies.<sup>16</sup>

The development of the global economy is the background to President Xi Jinping's offer of the Community of Common Destiny policy at the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party in 2012. The Community of Common Destiny policy is interpreted as the meaning of China's Confucian values. Chinese Confucianism is an idea that emphasizes the order of Chinese society that has been embedded for thousands of years in the ethics

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<sup>16</sup> Laras Ningrum Fatmasiwi, "Community Of Common Destiny Sebagai Platform Kebijakan Luar Negeri China Dalam Merespon Globalisasi Ala Barat," *Indonesian Journal of International Relations* 1, no. 2 (2018): 14-34, <http://journal.aihii.or.id/index.php/ijir/article/download/27/12>.

of Chinese society. The principles applied as a foundation in the Community of Common Destiny policy are friendship, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness. Through the Community of Common Destiny policy, China is committed to developing and underdeveloped countries by forming a community with China. China makes the Community of Common Destiny policy a counter to the principles of capitalism applied in economic globalization.

The background of the formation of the Community of common destiny policy is to describe the similarity of blood and fate between China and Taiwan, which later this policy was developed to increase China's influence in the global realm and provide prosperity for the world community. This policy is the main goal of China's foreign policy not only on a regional scale but also on a global scale to build networks with other countries in order to achieve cooperative security and mutual security.<sup>17</sup>

The main goal of the Community of Common Destiny policy is to build a community of common destiny for mankind. China is ambitious to enhance international cooperation and establish mutually beneficial relations with other countries. In addition, the Community of Common Destiny also aims to promote global peace and stability, and address global issues such as poverty, climate change and

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<sup>17</sup> Fatmasiwi, "Community Of Common Destiny Sebagai Platform Kebijakan Luar Negeri China Dalam Merespon Globalisasi Ala Barat."

terrorism.<sup>18</sup> Some strategies for implementing the community of common destiny policy include economic cooperation, military cooperation, cultural exchange and diplomatic efforts. The implementation of the Community of common destiny policy through diplomatic efforts is implemented through speeches delivered by Chinese officials when in a meeting with other country leaders.<sup>19</sup> While the implementation of the Community of common destiny policy through economic cooperation is implemented through investment in other countries in order to support the development of infrastructure projects, such as one belt one road which is used to improve development and relations with other countries.

On the other hand, China has established AIIN (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank) as a place to provide infrastructure project development costs.<sup>20</sup> The next application is through military cooperation which is implemented by China's participation in military exercises together with other countries, besides that China has financed and provided training assistance to other countries. The last application is through cultural exchange by establishing Confucius Institutes to promote Chinese language and culture in other countries.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> STELLA CHEN, "Community of Common Destiny for Mankind," *China Media Project*, last modified 2021, [https://chinamediaproject.org/the\\_ccp\\_dictionary/community-of-common-destiny-for-mankind/](https://chinamediaproject.org/the_ccp_dictionary/community-of-common-destiny-for-mankind/).

<sup>19</sup> Jacob Mardell, "Community of Common Destiny," *The Diplomat*, 2017, <https://thediplomat.com/2017/10/the-community-of-common-destiny-in-xi-jinpings-new-era/>.

<sup>20</sup> Denghua Zhang, "The Concept of 'Community of Common Destiny' in China's Diplomacy: Meaning, Motives and Implications," *Asia and the Pacific Policy Studies* 5, no. 2 (2018): 196–207.

<sup>21</sup> Zhang, "The Concept of 'Community of Common Destiny' in China's Diplomacy: Meaning, Motives and Implications."

The Community of Common Destiny policy adheres to four main principles: sincerity, mutual benefit, good relations, and inclusiveness. First, Sincerity. Regarding sincerity, Xi Jinping said that sincerity is a fundamental and very important aspect in gaining co-operative partners and establishing good relations. Second, mutual benefit. Regarding mutual benefit, China needs to establish cooperative relations with neighboring countries on the principle of mutual benefit to achieve common goals. Third, good relations. Xi Jinping believes that the impact of good relations is the long-term co-operation between countries. And fourth, inclusiveness. In this case, it shows the importance of gaining the trust of other countries, that China is able to embrace Asia-Pacific countries that are in one region.<sup>22</sup>

One of the main strategies pursued by the Community of Common Destiny policy is to promote international cooperation through dialogue and negotiation. China desires to build mutually beneficial relationships with other countries while promoting global peace and stability. In addition, China also seeks to advance sustainable economic development and strengthen the international legal system. The Community of Common Destiny policy also includes efforts to promote cooperation in security, including collaboration in addressing global issues such as terrorism and climate change. Overall, the Community of Common Destiny policy reflects

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<sup>22</sup> Fatmasiwi, "Community Of Common Destiny Sebagai Platform Kebijakan Luar Negeri China Dalam Merespon Globalisasi Ala Barat."

China's commitment to building a community of common destiny for mankind and promoting international cooperation in various sectors. It focuses on promoting global peace and stability, strengthening the international legal framework, and supporting sustainable economic development.

On 18 January 2017, President Xi Jinping delivered a speech on building the Community of Common Destiny at the United Nations (UN) Geneva office. The commitment to create "one home for all" was affirmed by China, as it had been in its speech earlier in 2017.

### **3. One Belt One Road Policy as an Implementation of the Community of Common Destiny Policy**

In 2013 China established One Belt and One Road as a manifestation of the Community of Common Destiny. The establishment of One Belt One Road aims to counter western-style economic globalization by proving to non-liberal countries that Chinese-style globalization is suitable for implementation and is related to national interests in fortifying energy security by maximizing the industrial sector which will be a tool for state development. The establishment of One Belt One Road is also China's desire to rebuild economic routes by land and sea. However, the formation of One Belt One Road does not only focus on foreign goals related to increasing connectivity with Asian, European and African continental countries, but the

formation of One Belt One Road also has a domestic goal, namely to improve China's long-term economy.<sup>23</sup>

One of the domestic goals of One Belt One Road is to address China's internal disparities, particularly in the center and west. This shows that the One Belt One Road policy is an illustration of the main foreign policy of president Xi Jinping who wants domestic prosperity in addition to international goals.<sup>24</sup> One Belt One Road has two main principles, namely One Belt and One Road. One Belt refers to the mainland silk economic route supported by railways, roads and pipelines, starting from China, Central Asia, East Asia, South Asia, the Middle East to Europe. Meanwhile, One Road is a sea-based maritime silk route that connects Southeast Asia with China, South Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Europe.

Some examples of countries and cities where One Belt One Road projects have been implemented or are planned include: (1) Land (One Belt) Projects: The Trans-Siberian Railway which involves the expansion of rail lines connecting China with Russia and Europe through Siberia; the Karakoram Highway which connects China with Pakistan through the Karakoram mountain range; and Oil and Gas Pipelines built and planned to connect China

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<sup>23</sup> Fathin Nisa Muthia Harahap, "Analisis Potensial Tiongkok Untuk Menjadi Negara Hegemon Di Kawasan Asia Timur Melalui Strategi One Belt One Road," *Journal of International Relations* 6 (2020): 164–172, <http://ejournal.s1.undip.ac.id/index.php/jihi>.

<sup>24</sup> Harahap, "Analisis Potensial Tiongkok Untuk Menjadi Negara Hegemon Di Kawasan Asia Timur Melalui Strategi One Belt One Road."

with energy resource countries in Central Asia and the Middle East. While (2) the Sea Route (One Road) Project: Gwadar Port, Pakistan is an important port on Pakistan's southern coast that is an integral part of One Belt One Road and connects China with the Arabian Sea.<sup>25</sup> The Port of Piraeus, Greece, located near Athens. The Port of Piraeus is one of the busiest ports in Europe and has been the focus of Chinese investment through One Belt One Road; and the Port of Mombasa, Kenya. Mombasa is one of the major ports in East Africa that has received investment within the framework of One Belt One Road.

The Silk Road was an official ancient trade route established in the Han dynasty, which connected Asia to Europe in 130 BC. The term silk route was first mentioned by Ferdinand Von Ritthopen, a German geographer.<sup>26</sup> Both silk roads have their own objectives. The economic silk road aims to increase China's cooperation with countries in the central Asian region. Meanwhile, the maritime silk route aims to improve China's relations with countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia. Improving these relationships is emphasized through the security of sea trade routes. This silk road is used to neutralize the negative views of Southeast Asian and South Asian countries towards China by conducting economic cooperation in the form of financial cooperation, infrastructure

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<sup>25</sup> Grant Farr, "Pakistan 's Role in China ' s One Belt One Road Initiative" (2017): 1-6, <https://www.e-ir.info/pdf/70016>.

<sup>26</sup> Fahrizal, Yudilla, and Sundari, "Konsep Kebijakan One Belt One Road (Obor) China Dalam Kerangka Kerjasama Pembangunan Infrastruktur Di Indonesia."



development, and cooperation in the field of security. The introduction of the term One Belt One Road was first by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2013, which aims to boost the world economy and form a new trade route that can have great profit opportunities for Chinese businesses.<sup>27</sup>

The strategy built during Xi Jinping's reign is China's first step to advance the country's economy, both domestically and abroad. The steps taken by China in relation to this strategy focus on solving the problem of regional disparities by improving infrastructure, such as building roads, railways, pipelines, ports and logistics centers that aim to reduce costs for the flow of goods that often transit in other countries. Until now, the number of countries incorporated in the One Belt One Road strategy is 60 countries, with a calculation of the cost of goods flow reaching 6 trillion USD.<sup>28</sup>

One Belt One Road cooperation has led China to increased geo-political and geo-economic power. This is realized because China is one of the leading trading countries that has successfully reached Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Europe. This proves China's ability to utilize its geographical location as a trade route manifested through the One Belt One Road strategy, which has an impact on its geopolitical power. China wants to unite Russia,

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<sup>27</sup> Fahrizal, Yudilla, and Sundari, "Konsep Kebijakan One Belt One Road (Obor) China Dalam Kerangka Kerjasama Pembangunan Infrastruktur Di Indonesia."

<sup>28</sup> Harahap, "Analisis Potensial Tiongkok Untuk Menjadi Negara Hegemon Di Kawasan Asia Timur Melalui Strategi One Belt One Road."

Central Asia and Europe by land, then connect Asia by land and sea to the natural resource markets of Africa and northern countries. China's geo-political and geo-economic power is the success of the expansion of the geographic and economic relevance of the One Belt One Road strategy.<sup>29</sup>

Currently, the scope of One Belt One Road will be extended to Latin America. The purpose of establishing One Belt One Road is not only limited to fulfilling economic needs, but as a tool to achieve foreign policy, which is contained in the vision of maritime cooperation related to China's main focus in prioritizing cooperation issues in the field of security. China felt it had to take action on security issues that occurred on the One Belt One Road route, so in 2015 One Belt One Road began opening a military base in one of the centers of the One Belt One Road route. One Belt One Road began to declare its capabilities to the countries reached by the One Belt One Road route in the fields of technology, law enforcement and military and other security issues such as disaster management, crime-fighting strategies and satellite navigation. The establishment of One Belt One Road is expected to bring benefits to all parties. Because the purpose of the One Belt One Road strategy is not only to accelerate the circulation of a product, but to increase cooperation and innovation between communities.

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<sup>29</sup> Harahap, "Analisis Potensial Tiongkok Untuk Menjadi Negara Hegemon Di Kawasan Asia Timur Melalui Strategi One Belt One Road."

### **C. EPILOG**

The Community of Common Destiny is one of China's policies to defend its sovereignty. The policy has four principles: friendship, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness. The Community of Common Destiny policy contains China's commitment to the development of developing countries by forming a common community. Through the Community of Common Destiny policy, China wants to create Chinese-style globalization through cooperation with developing countries. China's cooperation with developing countries takes the form of One Belt One Road cooperation, with its two main principles One Belt and One Road which aims to counter western-style economic globalization. One Belt refers to the mainland silk economy supported by railways, roads and pipelines. One Road is a sea-based maritime silk road that connects Southeast Asia with China, South Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Europe. The purpose of OBOR is not only to achieve economic success by improving connectivity with other countries, but also to achieve foreign interests, namely to improve the country's security, which is done by opening up military forces, enforcing law and military, and solving disaster-related problems.

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